THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

SUICIDE.—A Frenchman recently committed suicide by stabbing himself, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. He left a will with curious directions:

I hereby bequeath my body to my talented, and some day or other illustrious, Dr. F. Dunkin Weisse, of No. 30 West Fifteenth street, New York, requesting him to set up my skeleton nicely, and to place it somewhere in his office. The best means I could suggest to effect it properly are the following: To take the flesh off the bones with a knife as much as possible; to cut a small piece off the skull with a trepan and pull the brain out; to pierce holes in the shaft of every long bone with a small gimlet, so as to let the marrow out, which will greatly improve the whiteness; to let it macerate in water a long while, till all soft and cartilaginous parts come off easily, and let it perfectly dry; then to soak it in a solution of magnesia, (or a *lait de chaux.*) and when dry to rub it well and paint it all over with sillicate of potash, and ultimately to set up with wire. I will consider the fulfillment of the above request as a special favor. It will be so nice to see one's old dwelling place kept so clean and in good order, instead of rotting away in some dirty place. How handy, too, when we are all summoned to the Valley of Jehosaphat, to find one's bones already together, instead of having to struggle among a crowd, and to pick them up one by one in some charnal house. Should my learned friend fail to comply with my request, I will certainly come back and pull his hair out by the roots, provided that they give me a furlough. And now, with my love to E——, good bye.

On pluiot—au revior.

EDMUND BARON.

We have received the report of the President and directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, made to the stockholders at their last meeting. The earnings for the past year from all sources amount to the sum of $641,520 76, of which the sum of $304,467 00 was derived from passengers, $276,067 18 from freight, $11,000 from the mails, $41,609 18 from the Express Company, and $5,877 from other sources. The expenses were, for the the same period $189,334 21, leaving the net receipts $452,186, 55

The company has bought about 1,000 bales of cotton, as a means of procuring supplies for the repair of the road at the earliest practicable period after the raising of the blockade. They have also purchased some 40 slaves for the use and benefit of the road.

WOOD BURNED.

On Tuesday last, a large quantity of wood was consumed on the N. C. Railroad, about one mile above High Point. It is supposed the fire was caused by a spark from the engine. We have often heard that the firemen on this road take great delight in scattering hot embers and fire all along the road, regardless of fences, houses, or any other kind of property. This is a wantonness that should not be endured.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

OBSERVATIONS OF A YANKEE SPY IN NASSAU—TRADING WITH THE SOUTH—HOW COTTON IS GOT—SECESSION IN NASSAU—VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The New York Herald publishes its first letter from its special correspondent sent out to Nassau to look up secessionists, and report on matters and things generally. Some portions of his letter will be interesting here. Speaking of his voyage out, he says:

In order to avoid being taken for a Yankee, and of being pointed out on my arrival as such, and thus risk the failure of my mission, I quietly told my fellow passengers I was an Englishman, travelling for the benefit of my health. This made matters all right, and we jogged along pretty comfortably together. Scarcely had we entered the very snug and secure harbor of Nassau when we were boarded by two boats containing some gentlemen connected with the principal mercantile firms—all dealers in cotton, obtained by running the blockade. From these gentlemen I learned that a schooner arrived here yesterday with sixty-five bales of cotton on board. They said further, that the number of bales brought in per week averages four thousand; that one steamer, the other day, arrived with fifteen hundred bales from—where do you think? Why, from Charleston, to be sure. He added that by this time she is back into Charleston, and it would not surprise me to learn that she is. Not long ago three thousand five hundred bales arrived here in three days. I forgot to mention before that the schooner with the sixty-five bales was from Wilmington, N. C. My informant said that vessels arrived here every day with the previous staple In fact, one came in to day.

Every word that was told me I believe to be true. The evidence of my own eye-sight goes to show that the illicit traffic is very large, much larger than is dreamed of in New York; and as to Washington, if those in authority there know anything about the matter, they are certainly much smarter than I have ever given them credit for; though this very same smartness will be their condemnation for want of zeal and activity, in permitting a trade so lucrative to the enemy, and so injurious to the interests of the United States, to go on unchecked. As we passed up the harbor I found it was crowded with vessels, some ten or twelve of which were steamers, all engaged in the cotton trade. Some of them had lately returned from running the blockade, while others had goods, or were taking them on board for the chief cotton ports of Europe.

On landing, amidst the usual jabber among the negroes, and resisting almost *vi et armis*, the attempts of these amiable gentlemen to walk off with my baggage, in the good old approved fashion, as popular in New York as here. I passed through an open space, leading from the public landing place to the Victoria Royal Hotel—the only caravansary worth the name of hotel in Nassau. This open space was covered all over, on both sides, with bales and bags of cotton. The bales, by the way, seem not to have undergone the process of pressing. Every wharf, as far as the eye could take in, was crowded in a similar manner with bales of cotton—nothing but bales of cotton—inducing the belief that however he may be dethroned in his own dominions, cotton has found a new realm, with obsequious subjects to bow down to and do him homage; that in Nassau cotton is king, indeed. A subsequent walk along the first street parallel with the sea front confirmed the idea I had formed on a cursory glance, of the immense stores of the staple ready for shipment.

On arriving at the Victoria Hotel, my fellow passengers and myself found, to our mortification, although partially prepared, that all the rooms had been taken, and that not one of us could obtain that necessary convenience. We were informed, however, that if we choose, we could rough it on sofas, in a large apartment formerly used as a restaurant. Here some six or seven of us are snugly stowed away, until, as the clerk informed me, we can obtain rooms elsewhere, which, it seems, may be somewhere about the Creek Calands, for every available room in the town is already occupied, and there is no space left to pack the still coming multitudes. I called on an officer in the British army, whose acquaintance I had made some two years ago, and found him in a solitary apartment in the officers' quarters, said apartment serving him for bed room, parlor and everything. He informed me that he had to put up with his present quarters, for his house was in the hands of the painter, and he could not get another in the interlim on any terms. Everything is excessively dear, he said, on account of the great influx of blockade runners. Prices do not effect these people, he added, for they make so much money by the business they are engaged in that they can afford to scatter it broadcast. He concluded by informing me that he knew one gentleman who owned a vessel that ran the blockade thirty times before she was captured. What wonder is it, under such circumstance, that the rebel Government can afford to have Alabamas and Floridas built in England?

The guests I met at the Victoria are secessionists to a man, and they do not think for a moment of disguising their sentiments. They openly speak of the "Abolition Government" in the most contemptuous terms. The blockade runners are of all ages from senility to youthful adolescence. They are all, save the latter class, more or less, hirsuit, and their getting up comprise every variety of style and fashion. Among them are many to whom the term "bloods" would appropriately apply, and a great deal of jewelry is sported by them. I observed one good looking gentlemen seated in the piazza, of apparently 25 years of age, who was designated as "Colonel." He was dressed in a plain suit of citizen's clothes, of a gray color, and on one of his fingers was a massive ring. Opposite this military officer was another good looking young fellow, done up in blue flannel with gilt buttons and a navy cap on his head. As his companion is a Colonel, he cannot be under the rank of a post captain. There is, altogether, in the air of the secessionists here, a sort of devil me-outlaw-ism which speaks loudly for the security with which they carry on their operations.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The Columbia Carolinian extracts the following from a letter received by a gentleman of that city from his son, who is connected with the First South Carolina Regiment:

"On last Wednesday, we were ordered to prepare immediately for a march, which we did, and had hardly time to put on our accoutrements before we were ordered off. We marched about six miles, when we found ourselves in our old fighting ground. There we lay in line of battle until the next day, when we were ordered to get ready for a march. After marching for about ten miles, we came up to the enemy, and a brisk fight ensued. The Yankees then ran for life, and we followed them for about ten miles further, fighting all the time, until Saturday night, when they made a stand at a village named Chancellorsville, which place they set on fire and completely destroyed. While they were busy at their work of incendiarism, we got in their rear. They had splendid breastworks and rifle pits, which we carried on Sunday morning about sun rise. Then the fight became general, and we fought them until about 8 o'clock Sunday when they ran again, leaving all their dead and wounded on the field, or fields, I should say, for the fighting was on about thirty square miles of ground. I have seen sights on other fields of blood, but nothing to compare with this. The shells set the woods on fire, and thousands of wounded were burned to death. You could here and there see where the poor wretches tried to rake the leaves from around them, and the flesh completely burned off; others crawled into the branch, and lay there; a great many were drowned. Both Yankees and Confederates fared alike—but not so many of our men, as they were picked up as fast as possible, but there were so many, it was impossible to get all up. I cannot, nor would not if I could, depict the horrors I saw on the battle field of Chancellorsville. I grow sick when I think of it.

The Yankees at Murfreesboro', N. C.—We have seen a letter from Murfreesborough giving an account of the late yankee raid of "five gunboats and several thousand men" to that place. The first intimation of their approach was the whizzing of a shell over town—the first sound of the kind most of the people their had ever heard. There being no troops near, no resistance was made. They first sacked the Post Office, from which however nearly every thing of value had been removed; then the gov's stores. 20,000 lbs of bacon and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. They impressed the few teams left in town to haul these to their boats, and so anxious were they to get off that they made their men pull some of the loaded wagons to the river. They forced open stores and all unoccupied houses, taking only brandy and tobacco, and only a portion of these.—They forced open the Methodist Female College and carried off the blankets and some other bedding. They performed some acts of outrageous vandalism, such as pillaging Mr. Capehart's jewelry shop and destroying his tools and materials, taking the Methodist Minister's best clothes and destroying the whole of Dr. Hutchings' medicines, clothes, &c; robbing a negro of $15; and *stealing a setting goose from her nest!* This is hardly credible, but is an actual fact. Mr. Wilson was shamefully beaten by a man supposed to be intoxicated. They were generally very civil, which was doubtless owing to the fact stated by the commander, that "he had a set of most roguish men but he would not allow the worst of them to come to the town." Only one negro (an old woman) went off with them.—*Fay. Obs.*

A BOLD GEORGIA BOY.

The Augsta Constitutionalist says there is a young Georgia soldier, who has been two years in service, and has fought all through the Virginia battles except the first Manassas, and has never been touched by shot or shell, until during the recent great fight on the Rappahannock. There he was wounded very severely in the face, and also in the hand by minnie balls. Walking off the field, covered with blood and very faint, though still keeping his loaded gun in the uninjured hand, he saw a Yankee marching off three of our boys unarmed, as prisoners. The Yankee called out to the wounded soldier, being quite near him to surender; instead of which he instantly raised his gun and shot the Yankee dead, thus saving himself and releasing three prisoners. The name of the young soldier is Jesse J. Morris, a private in Capt. Johnston's fine company, the Thomson Guards, Co F, 10th Georgia regiment. He is one of four brothers now in service, whose parents reside, and were born in Columbia county.

A few nights ago, some person entered a house in which Mr. Sapp, of Guilford had about 500 gallons of brandy stored, and tapped the barrels, all of which leaked out in a short while. Mr. Sapp is distilling the earth on which the liquor was spilled, and by this pala will recover a portion of it.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Just as we go to press, we are informed that the Indian named John E. Kaik, so long known in this county, was on Sunday evening last, forcible seized and fastened before a hot fire prepared for the purpose, and left their until he was literally baked and burnt brown. The perpetrators of the deed are known, but have not yet been arrested. Their leader is said to be a well known desperate character in the upper part of this county, by the name of A. P. Tite. He is a man of notorious covetousness, but theft or plunder does not seem to have been the object for this inhuman act, as nothing was missing from the premises except a little corn meal. We will have full particulars in our next issue.

[*Rome (Ga) Courier.*

NOVEL ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

A few days ago an old gentlemen who resides either in Jackson or Putnam county, drove a little wagon into Wartrace, loaded with a large box of pies. After he sold out his entire stock he chanced to meet a soldier of his acquaintance—one of the 25th Tennessee regiment, John Smith. John very gravely informed him that he was desirous to go home and take another look at the scenes of his childhood. He now saw an opportunity of gratifying his long pent wishes. The said box was sufficiently capacious to hold his corporosity, and he asked the privilige of becoming its inmate until he could be drawn beyond the pickets. The pie merchant thought it would be decidedly unsafty for him to haul out of Wartrace in that strange and unique manner so precious a load of humanity, but finding that John had fixed his whole heart on the scheme and no argument could change the direction of his thoughts and desires, he told him to bundle up his clothes and be ready for shipment at a moment's warning. Whereupon the old gentleman, alias the pie merchant, called on John's colonel and unfolded the round, unvarnished facts already given. Col. Hugh's ridiculous bump was manifestly touched, and he at once said: Box him up and carry him as far as the river. There you will find me and some of my men ready to charge you with having contraband goods in your box, and to demand a search.

It was not long before the pie merchant made appearance on the road designated with his wagon and box, and when he had reached the middle of the river he was ordered to halt!—"What have you in your box?" was the enquiry made. "Pies," repled the old man. "I do not believe it; you have whisky, and I intend to make my boys through your box into the stream. Off with it," cried he. Two of his soldiers promtly obeyed this order. They not only tumbled the box into the river, which was about three feet deep, but they jumded on it.—Poor John now found himself in a bad box, and how to get out was the question. By a sort of instinct he kicked off a side plank, and out protruded one leg. There was not a moment to be lost in his watery quarters without herculean efforts at extrication, and most gallantly did John use all the impliments that nature had given him. Having cleared away the obstructions at his feet, he made a plunge at the other end of his box, almost equal to the the force of a battering ram, when out popped his head, and he shouted like a whale. "What are you doing in that box?" demanded the Colonel. "I was only after a little fun," muttered John. "Well," said Col. Hughs, "I reckon you have found it—now put back to your regiment."

Running The Blockade.—An Exciting chase.—The following, says the Liverpool Mercury, of April 25th, is an extract from a letter received from one of the crew of the Confederate steamer Cornubia, a little steamer which has successfully run the blockade of Willmington several times:

I will now give a few particulars about our narrow escape last trip. We made a fine run accross from here, but we were just too late for the tide; so we steamed out to sea again, and lay to in a fog, so as to give the men a little rest.

On the 1st of March, (a Sunday morning,) about 10 o'clock, the fog cleared, and there was a thundering big Yankee bearing down upon us. We just managed to get properly under way, when her shot began to fall rather close to us. Away we went, and she after us, at full speed, keeping her ground well for several hours, although each time she fired we had gained on her and not one shot or shell hit us, we going seventeen or eighteen knots per hour. A fine fair wind was blowing and as it freshened she "cracked" on all her canvas, and being to windward of us, we could not double her, and she then began to gain on us, until we had to throw the cargo overboard to lighten the ship. One hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder went, (I was glad to see it, for one of the Yankee's shells might have popped into it and blown us all up,) and then we went ahead again, and by dark had gained, fifteen miles on her, and it was then we gave her the ship and ran back for Wilmington.

She chased us from ten o'clock till seven, 150 miles away from the bar. It was a splendid sight to see us flying through the water with the Yankee after us, the shells crashing and fissing through the water. We did not get back to the place we started from until nine o'clock on Monday morning all pretty well knocked up, and just too late for the tide, and with only a few tons of coal left.—We could see twelve blockaders lying off the port. It was then agreed we would leave the ship and blow her up; so steaming into a nice little bay, we dropped anchor, got the boats out, and every thing ready for a start. Such a scene! I cannot describe it, but hope some day to relate it to you We were only eight miles from the fleet. It was telegraphed up to Wilmington, "The Cornubia is in danger," and the excitement became very great all through the town. They then sent some heavy guns and surf boats to land us in, as a heavy surf runs along that coast; and the commander of the fort sent word he would protect us if we liked to risk it and run in. At four o'clock that afternoon we did risk it, and steamed slowly up the coast. When within five miles of the bar the Yankees saw us. The whole fleet shipped their cables and came in after us. What excitement everywhere! I shall never forget it. They opened fire on us just as we crossed the bar; then the fort opened fire on them and kept them off until we were safely in. Thousands were on the beach to welcome us, and greeted us with loud and hearty cheers as we steamed slowly up to Wilmington, where we met with a very warm reception, I assure you, and had a glorious night's rest. We had no trouble whatever in coming out again

One Saturday night a printer's apprentice went sparking a minister's daughter. Next day the good man preached from the text—"My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil!"

From the Progress.

HABEAS CORPUS.

(IN THE MATTER OF MARONEY.)

The facts of this case bring it within the decision "in the matter of Irvin." That decision is put on the ground that the Conscription Act of September, 1862, does not embrace substitutes. And so the questions growing out of the regulations prescribed by the War Department, "where a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal shall expire," was not presented.

It seems to me that any one accustomed to judicial investigation cannot read the act and fail to come to the conclusion that it does not embrace volunteers and substitutes who were already bound to serve for the war; a different construction is excluded by the words used, and is inconsistent and repugnant to its provisions.

The President is authorized "to *call out and place in military service* all white men, &c." The words "*call out*" and "*place in military service*" are not applicable to men who are already in the military service for the war; no legislation was necessary to make soldiers of them. If only a part is called for provision is made for taking "those who are between the age of 35 and any other age less than 45," can this be applicable to volunteers and substitutes? It is further provided that "those called out under this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, &c., from the respective States, &c., the surplus, &c." This supposes that the volunteers and substitutes composing the companies are to remain in the field, and the companies and battalions are to be filled up by those who are ordered into service under the Conscript Act.

Again, how can the regulation that all conscripts are to be sent to camps of instruction be applicable to volunteers and substitutes? Are they to be taken from the army and sent to camps of instruction? Certainly not, because they are not called out and placed in the military service under the Conscription Acts, but are bound for the war by force of the original contracts of enlistments.

I am informed that, soon after the Conscription Act of April, a regulation was made for the discharge of all volunteers for the war who were over the age of 35; and under it many were discharged; but the regulation was revoked, the War Department becoming satisfied that the act by its true construction did not apply to men who were bound by the terms of enlistment to serve for the war. This is the same construction given by me to the act. Under it, all volunteers and substitutes, whether over or under 35 or 45, are to continue in service because they are not embraced by the Conscription Acts. I can see no reason why this construction should not be followed to the further consequence that as substitutes are not embraced by the Conscription Acts, and do not become subject to military service as conscripts. The fact necessary to the application of the regulation of the War Department does not exist; consequently the question that may grow out of that regulation is not presented.

It is said the arrest of Maroney was ordered in disregard of the decision in the matter of Irvin, because the Secretary of War does not consider the construction given to the Conscription Act of September "a sound exposition of the Act," the enquiry naturally suggests itself, who made the Secretary of War a Judge? He is not made so by the Constitution—Congress has no power to make him a Judge, and has by no act signified an intention to do so. It is true, for the purpose of carrying acts of Congress into effect the Secretary of War, in the first place, puts a construction on them, but his construction must be subject to the Judiciary, otherwise our form of government is subverted—the Constitutional provision by which the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government are separate and distinct, is violated, and there is no check or control over the executive.

According to the view taken by me it is not necessary, for the purpose of this case, to decide upon the legal effect of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War in regard to receiving substitutes, but as those regulations are relied on as authorizing the arrest of the petitioner, it is proper for me to say that many objections entitled to consideration may be urged to the power of the Secretary of War, to make the regulations in question. The enactment under which it is assumed that the power to make a regulation that "in all cases where a substitute becomes subject to military service, the discharge of the principal shall expire," comes within the scope of the power confided by Congress, is the 9th section of the Conscription Act of April, 1862, in these words: "Persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are *under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.*"

The obvious construction of this section seems to be—substitutes may be received on two conditions, one implied, to wit:—The substitute must be an able bodied white man, fit for military service in the field. The other expressed, to wit: The substitute must be a person who is not liable to military duty under the existing law; the time, place and manner of *receiving substitutes* in which is included the mode of deciding whether he is an able bodied white man not liable to duty, to be regulated by rules prescribed by the Secretary of War.

If the regulation in question be confined to cases where the substitute being under the age of 18, afterwards arrives at that age and *becomes* liable to military duty, it accords with the provisions of the act. But if it be extended to cases where the substitute is not at the date of the contract of substitution liable to duty, but is afterwards *made liable* by a subsequent act of Congress, it departs from, and goes beyond the provisions of the act by adding a third condition and the power to do so may well be questioned; especially, where the regulation as well as the act of Congress which is supposed to give it application, was made subsequent to the contract of substitution, and the discharge is absolute on its face. For illustration, suppose a regulation to be prescribed that in all cases where the substitute is killed or disabled, or where he deserts, the discharge shall expire, which stand on the same footing, with the regulation that the discharge shall expire if the substitute is made liable to duty by a subsequent act of Congress, for all add a third condition to the two imposed by the act, and it may be urged against them that the power to add other conditions than those contained in the enactment is an act of legislation which Congress has no right to delegate to a department of the Executive branch of the Government, and of course an intention to do so, can only be inferred from plain and direct words, and the words in this instance are satisfied by the construction stated above.

The same question of construction is presented in the matter of Huie, from Cabarrus county, under a clause in the exemption act which exempts all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, where the power is confined to making rules to ascertain whether the person is or is not fit for military service in the field, and it is decided that the act does not confer power to prescribe a rule under which a citizen may be taken as a conscript, although held unfit for military service in the field, on the ground that he may answer some purpose in the hospitals, &c. These instances tend to show the wisdom of the Constitution in not confiding legislative, judicial and executive powers to any one department.

I am of opinion, that the petitioner is entitled to exemption.

Therefore it is considered by me, that P. P. Maroney, be forthwith discharged, with leave to go wherever he will. It is further considered, that the cost of this proceeding allowed by law to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan County, according to the act of the General Assembly, be paid by Jesse McLean.

The Clerk will file the papers in this proceeding among the papers in his office and give copies. R. M. PEARSON, C J. S. C.

At Richmond Hill, June 4th, 1863.

IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Meredith, of Virginia, has decided that the Confederate States have no right to detain a person under eighteen in the army when an application is made for a discharge. A case was recently brought up in regular form and the soldier discharged. We copy the following from the Richmond Whig of the 10th:

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge John A. Meredith presiding, Mr Danner, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Aylett for the Government.

This was an application by the father, Cicero D Hudson, of Alabama, for the discharge from the army of the Confederate States, of his son Felix T., who is under the age of 18 years.

It appeared, from the evidence, that young Hudson enlisted about August, 1861, in a volunteer company for twelve months, but when it (the company) had left for Auburn, Alabama, the Government declined receiving any more troops for one year only, and thereupon the company consented to be mustered into service for and during the war. Of this arrangement, the father of young Hudson was totally unaware, and so remained until near the expiration of twelve months from the period of his son's original enlistment.

It was shown that soon after the father had ascertained such mustering in to have been made for the war, he began his efforts to procure his son's discharge, both with the officers of the company and before the Department of War, but without avail in either case. As a dernier resort, he applied to the courts, and, for that purpose, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, the mandate of which writ, at the instance of General Lee, was responded to by the commanding officer of the company of which young Hudson was a member. It was testified (incidentally) by a Lieutenant—who was sworn in the case—that young Hudson had been a most gallant and excellent soldier, and that although he had kept up manfully throughout the several campaigns, he received only a single scratch and was only for a very few days unfit for duty, owing to sickness. Of the history thus made for himself, this youth and his parents may be justly proud.

After the evidence had been concluded, the Judge stated that it was a case clearly entitling the petitioner to have the custody and control of his own said son, and it was ordered accordingly.

A fellow coming out of a tavern, one frosty morning, rather top heavy, fell on the door step, trying to regain his footing, he remarked, "If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery ground, I must belong to a different class, for it's more than I can do."

From the Standard.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

MR. HOLDEN:—As so much has been said about the tories and traitors of this County, and it must be admitted that we have too many amongst us, but as a false impression seems to pervade the public mind as to who these tories are, I must claim enough space in your widely circulated and influential paper to give the real tories a showing up, thereby removing false impressions. Your readers will recollect that the first charge of disloyalty emanated from a communication signed "Traveler," which appeared in one of the Richmond papers more than a year ago. This Traveler in his journeyings is supposed to have stopped or even sojourned awhile at a place miscalled "Good Spring" (judging from the venom that is continually discharged from that fountain upon the people of this County) and whilst there, to have deeply imbibed of its poisonous waters. This is generally supposed to be the fountain head from whence all these slanders flow, when in reality the former supporters of some certain men had good reason to expect something better in return for past confidence and support. Every unprejudiced mind knows that Forsyth has done its whole duty in supporting the present unhappy war in which we are engaged, although a large majority were guiltless of bringing it on. The Unionists here, as well as everywhere else, went into the war, whilst the secessionists, with few exceptions, skulked at home to speculate and extortion upon the necessities of the people. And even in the exceptions alluded to comparatively few went into service amongst the rank and file; and when closely examined it will be found that many a good commission was secured in advance of volunteering, in connection with good pay, or some safe place clear of danger, even if an importation had to be made all the way from Georgia for a commissary for a North Carolina Regiment, thereby doing great injustice to our brave boys, who were volunteers, saying nothing of the incompetency of these interlopers. After our volunteers left, the secessionists who remained at home turned their attention to speculating and sucking the life blood of the people, by speculating and monopolizing those articles which were indispensably necessary not only for the soldier's maintenance, but also to keep alive their helpless families; so that shoes, clothes and even food, could not be bought except at prices far beyond the reach of the poor soldier at eleven dollars a month. The consequence is that whilst they have vastly enriched themselves they have nearly beggared every one else, and ruined the Southern cause, whilst at the same time professing great loyalty to it, having done more to break it down than all the armies of our enemies. They have even gone so far as to speculate upon the poor crippled soldier who returns home maimed, an object of charity for the rest of his life; and to illustrate I will give you just one instance. A young man in this place more than a year ago, being in humble circumstances, though highly respected and esteemed, with a dependent family, was induced to go as a substitute into service for one of those red mouthed-dyed in the wool secessionists who was drafted, but who had more money than patriotism, and had no notion of exposing his vile carcass to Yankee bullets. This young man had the sad misfortune to lose his left leg below the knee and left arm next to the shoulder, and surviving this dreadful mutilation, he came home, and, to make something artificial to walk with, 2 leather straps were necessary to attach a wooden stump to the remaining part of his mutilated limb; and for these straps a tanner by the name of *Levin Hine*, a magistrate of the *old stripe*, and a member of the firm of Hine & Co., was applied to in a charitable way, by a benevolent individual in behalf of the poor cripple; and for enough rough unfinished leather, 10 ounces in weight, this vile extortioner had the face to charge the poor cripple $2,75, dropping five cents from his original price! Now both these men have refused to list their profits in the last State tax list, and question the right of the Legislature to tax extortioners, thereby refusing to bear their proportionate part of the burdens of the war which they were so zealously active in bringing upon the country, in order to get an opportunity of enriching themselves upon the misfortunes of others. If a Conservative or Unionist had made such a protest, these very men would have wanted him hung. These same men also indirectly refuse to take Confederate money, by refusing to sell for money at all any of "der ledder," demanding tan "park" or other country produce in exchange, when common report says they have enough already on hand to last for years. These men work, or at least *pretend* to work under the 75 per cent. law, and Hine made affidavit to that effect to get his exemption papers; but the rates at which they sell their leather, especially to cripples, shows clearly that they have forfeited them; and if Gov. Vance will do them justice he will certainly have them put into the army.

Another case I will briefly mention of how these stay at home secessionists take advantage of the misfortunes of the poorer classes and depreciate Confederate money. A poor conscript was discharged at Raleigh, and coming home, died. He left nothing of his own except a helpless widow and small children. For two acres of ground containing their humble home, he was indebted for the greater part to one of these avaricious men who love to suck the life blood of the poor, and to secure a home, at least, a voluntary subscription was raised and the money tendered, but even under these circumstances was refused, *because it was Confederate money.* This man has been, perhaps, the most prominent magistrate of the *old stripe* that has governed this County for the last ten years. I think the last one of these vile extortioners ought to be put into the army, but as they would make but sorry soldiers, I can't think of any better language to apply to them than to use the expressions of an old Destructive in a speech recently made in our Court House in speaking of skulkers and dodgers from the service, who said "That they ought to be put into the front ranks, and that by associating with those that were patriotic, there might be patriotism infused into them, but if there could not be, then they were only fit for food for powder and to stop Yankee bullets." I think by the above instances cited, I have shown conclusively who the tories and traitors are; and if every good paper all over the State would pass round the names of all the avaricious wretches who infest our land, who would ruin the whole country to enrich themselves, rather than be content with a competency and save it, it might be productive of lessening the crying evil, by deterring others, and the best interests of the country be served thereby.

VINDICATOR.

Salem, June 11, 1863.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

☞ Rev. R. J. DEVIN will preach in the Court-house at Winston, on next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

New Enrollment.

The Governor has *not* yet issued his proclamation for troops for local defence, to be ready by the 1st of August. North Carolina's quota is said to be about 7,000. North Carolina has men enough in the field, more cannot well be spared.

The commanding officers of the Militia Regiments in this District, are however, requested to proceed at once to enroll white male persons within the limits of their respective Regiments, including all those who have been previously exempted or detailed, or who have been discharged from service from any cause whatever.

Col. Masten will call the 71st Regiment to meet at Winston on the 6th and 7th of July.

Col. Matthews, the 121st, at Winston, on the 9th and 10th of July.

Col. Baily, the 72d, at Danbury, Stokes County, on the 13th and 14th of July.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after his enrollment, or put in a substitute except at the camp of instruction.

The Rights of Conscripts--The Duty of Officers, &c.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter from President Davis to Gov. Vance, which shows that conscripts have the right to choose their companies:

[EXTRACT.]

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and fully appreciate your efforts.

* * * * * * *

Orders were long since issued to meet one of the evils you mention, and I do not understand how the impression prevails that conscripts are not allowed to select their own companies.

In General orders No 82, of 3rd Nov. 1863, Paragraph 2d. Section 5th, it is expressly enjoined on the Commandant of Conscripts in each State that he will consult the wishes of the Conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments so far as may be consistent with the proper distribution, and will not seperate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rules will be observed by commandants of Corps in assigning Conscripts to companies.

Under this order each Conscript can select his company, (unless it be already full,) and is secure from being forcibly separated from his friends and neighbors in service.

* * * *

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Since the above, it appears Col. Mallett has been acting under orders from Richmond in assigning Conscripts to Regiments against their wish, to fill up existing Regiments, which prevented an absolute liberty of choice, such as the President supposed to have existed.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.—The invasion of the Northern States, by the combined Southern army, is beginning to attract more attention. We are in favor of the movement, and the sooner the better.—For upwards of two years we have been waging a defensive warfare, have gained but little more than barren victories, and we fear are not much nearer conquering a peace than at the outset. On the other hand, if the war continues much longer we will become very much exhausted; therefore, if fight on we must, let us have sharp and quick aggressive movements from henceforward, and decide the contest soon one way or the other. This acting on the defensive altogether, and permitting the war "to drag its slow length along," until "the last man and the last dollar is gone" is not exactly the thing "cracked up" by some to be.

CHERRIES.—This fruit is very plentiful and fine this season. R. F. Linville presented us with some bunches of the nicest black-hearts we have seen.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be seen the Governor has issued his Proclamation convening the Legislature in Raleigh in Extra Session, on the 30th of June. It is understood that the object is to adopt some course in regard to the currency.

☞ Wm. B. Costner, of Henderson County, N. C., 25th N. C. T., who had been severely wounded in the battles around Richmond, hired a substitute, and was duly discharged from the service. He was subsequently arrested by Lieut. Poor, but suing out a writ of *habeas corpus*, was discharged from custody by Judge Shipp. Lieut. Poor, disregarded the order of Judge Shipp, re-arrested Costner and started with him to the army. Gov. Vance, however, stopped proceedings at Raleigh, released Costner, and sent him home.

☞ Last week we briefly alluded to the meetings in New York and New Jersey—This week we give the resolutions passed and sketches of the debate.

The Times says, the New York peace meeting has taken the extremest ground of State rights, and oppose the war as utterly unjust and unconstitutional, and thinks that sooner or later we shall have but two parties,—one, of those who are for the war as the only means of preserving the nation's life,—and the other, of those who are for peace whether the nation lives or dies.

The Peace Convention declare for the latter. It is not for preserving the Union if it must be done by war. It hopes we may still have a Union, but it insists that we shall not have war. The sooner the people accept this clear and distinct issue, the sooner will the war be ended.

The Convention according to the reporters of the Times, was held in and around the Cooper Institute. There were five organized gatherings and speaking at each.—Before the speaking began the crowds occupied themselves with cheers for McClellan, Vallandigham, Wood, Brooks, &c., and groans for Burnside, Lincoln, and others.

As little confidence as we have in the sincerity of the movements of the Northern Democracy, (as they no doubt are after the loaves and fishes,) yet a political revolution in the North may be the means of ending the war, and restoring peace and quiet.

We would recommend the following to the serious consideration of our readers.—The author fully understands the subject upon which he treats, and has had much experience as a miller.

For the Press.

MR. BLUM:—With your permission, I will state a few facts of interest and value to the farmer on the subject of the best manner and time of harvesting wheat. A knowledge of agriculture, with especial reference to the production of wheat and grass crops, is of much importance and real value to the farmer in this part of the State, or throughout the whole State. The object of this communication is, however, not intended to give advice for seeding but for cutting or reaping wheat *early*, for the following reasons:

Wheat cut three or five days before it is fully ripe, weighs heavier to the bushel, yields more flour and of a better quantity, than when permitted to stand till fully ripe. By commencing your wheat cutting five days earlier, much time is gained to have it dried and thrashed, or otherwise secured from the rain and wet weather, which most always sets in, or takes place about the close of wheat harvest, so injurious to the grain.

The straw is much better for food for stock when the wheat is cut early and housed or stacked up well without rain or being watered in the shock. Indeed stock will eat well cured wheat straw as freely as much of the sour and wild grass hay that is produced in this part of the State.

The careful harvesting and preservation of the wheat crop (and of all crops) is at all times an important matter and one of profit and loss to the farmer, but more especially so now.

All grain and vegetable crops should be well cared for not only for the sustenance of those at home, but also for the soldiers in the army. H. D. L.

Salem, June 1863.

[We would suggest a very important fact, which should be borne in mind, that enough wheat for seed should be left fully to mature and ripen.]

FINE WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the wheat crop is represented generally as very good, E. A. Vogler, Esq., has shown us a specimen of his crop which is decidedly the finest we have seen.

WHEAT.—The Danville Register says: All signs now promise one of the largest and most superior crops of wheat ever raised in Virginia.

THE NEWS.

VICKSBURG.—We have but little Confederate news from Vicksburg of a definite character. Gen. Pemberton is so completely shut up that his communication with the government is extremely difficult.

We glean from the Richmond papers Northern dates as late as the 10th inst.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Adams' Express Company have advices from their Superintendent at Memphis to the 8d instant.

The dispatches from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, captured on Thursday, read:

"Our forage is all gone. The men are all on quarter rations.

The ammunition is nearly exhausted. We can hold out ten days."

On Friday, Gen. Grant ordered every gun in position to throw shells into Vicksburg. In one hour 3,600 were safely lodged in the city, but with what effect is not known.

CAIRO, June 7.—A steamer from the Yazoo on Wednesday has arrived.

The rebels burned the upper works of the gunboat Cincinnati.

The fire in Vicksburg Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed.

Siege operations at Vicksburg are pressed with much vigor. The siege guns commenced a general bombardment on the 3d inst. Result unknown. The two armies are close together—within talking distance." A general attack was to be made on the 5th inst. The formidable batteries along the Mississippi, on the first line above the water batteries, are all silenced, save one at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg, where the Chickasaw Bayou comes into the Mississippi.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 10th states that on the 9th 2,400 rebel prisoners arrived in that City, captured in the battles around Jackson. That paper also says that about 2,000 were left at Indianapolis. It says 157 officers captured, were sent to Johnston's island, and kept in close confinement to await certain developments expected from the Confederate government.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times furnishes that paper with the following summary of events:

Grant left Milliken's Bend for Grand Gulf, captured it with all its heavy guns. Marched on to Jackson. Was met at Big Black by Pemberton—defeated him—took his cannon. On to Jackson. Defeated Johnston—captured his cannon. Destroyed all stores and depots there. Pemberton ordered to march out all his forces and capture Grant before he reached Grand Gulf. Met him at Champion Hills, and was defeated, losing all his cannon. Pemberton retreated to Vicksburg. Railroad destroyed fifteen miles this side of Jackson. Haines' Bluff taken with all its guns. Grant holds Pemberton in his grasp. Communication open with the North *via* Yazoo and Old rivers.—Banks marching on to Vicksburg. Port Hudson of no moment at present. The Atchafalaya river avoids that. Joe Johnston in the rear, but of little moment; dares not approach. Plenty of stores and ammunition. Men healthy and in excellent spirits. All horses within thirty miles of Vicksburg in our possession. Time and patience will win. All bosh about sickness. Wherever the negro or any other race can live, there we can flourish; no people can endure more than we. The ground is high and water excellent. Food is scarce in the country—eat out. Rebels desert in numbers.

The Yankee correspondent of the New York Herald reports a distressing condition of affairs in Vicksburg. When our army was approaching from Big Black river all the women and children near the environs of Vicksburg were ordered to come within the lines, under the impression that a greater degree of safety could be had there than without. Experience has proved this impression incorrect. The Union shells are no respecter of persons, and when dropping in the vicinity of peaceful dwellings explode as viciously and as destructively as when in the midst of an armed host. Large numbers of women and children have been killed, he says. The very first shot fired by the mortar boats killed a woman and her child. Latterly the citizens have constructed for themselves caves in the cellars of their dwellings, to which, with their wives and little ones, they retire when the cannonade becomes furious.

Another report says Vicksburg and the garrison of 14,000 men were taken, but this is probably false.

Later.—JACKSON, June 11.—Our scouts in the vicinity of Vicksburg report Grant hauling water for his troops from Big Black, 8 miles.

JACKSON, June 12.—Officers who left Vicksburg on Wednesday night report all working well. The garrison is in fine spirits and well supplied with provisions. So far but little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. Total loss of the garrison since the siege commenced does not exceed five hundred. Grant is still pegging away from his parallels. No mischief done so far. Rumors that Magruder is marching on New Orleans are current but not credited in official circles. No firing heard this afternoon. Nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday.

Gen. Kirby Smith is not at Miliken's Bend, nor is he at Port Hudson. His force started on Thursday week in transports, from a point, which need not be published, for a destination which is not known. The Confederate General who commanded in the attack on Miliken's Bend, mentioned in the U. S. journals, was Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, of Texas.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond papers of Saturday contain nothing of interest from Fredericksburg. The enemy have held their position this side the river for more than a week, and no battle yet.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain rumors of a movement on a large scale by the enemy by way of the Peninsula. Gunboats and transports have appeared in James river, and there are rumors of a large fleet in Hampton Roads. On Thursday some fifteen hundred of the enemy advanced from Williamsburg to Diascund bridge, thirty-five miles east of Richmond, but retired after a brief skirmish with our forces. The Sentenel of Saturday says:

"There was considerable excitement here yesterday over the news that the enemy were exhibiting considerable force on the Peninsula, and advancing in a threatening manner. We learn that a column of three or four thousand were camped at Barhamsville, in New Kent county, on Thursday night. Their gunboats are also reported in the James and Chickahominy. Our troops in the Peninsula are said to have fallen back, to avoid being taken in flank from the navigable waters."

RICHMOND, June 14—Letters from Fredericksburg by the evening train, state that the Yankees have returned to the Stafford side of the Rappahannock. Two trains crowded with troops for the West were seen to leave the depot this morning. A considerable number of tents on the other side have also disappeared. The enemy's pickets still remain on the river bank.

FROM THE NORTH.

REVOLT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS. CAPTURE OF THE SHIP CONVEYING THEM.

Richmond, June 16.

Whilst the steamer Naples was conveying three hundred Confederate officers from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware on last Wednesday, the prisoners overpowered the guard, captured the boat and run her in near the Virginia shore, when all but twenty-six escaped.

Gen Dix sent cavalry after them, but up to the latest advices they had not been recaptured.

In the fight at Millikin's Bend, on Saturday our forces were less than 1,000 including 600 negroes. The rebels were held at bay until a gunboat came to our assistance.

Our loss was 100 negroes and 34 whites killed, and about the same number wounded.

The rebels left 100 dead on the field.

Ex-Senator Pough has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio. He made a fiery speech, spurning and defying Burnside's order—No 38.

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Richmond, June 15.

The Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, unanimously nominated Vallandigham for Governor.

Resolutions denouncing the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham were passed and a committee was provided to demand his restoration.

Resolutions were adopted declaring, among other things, that they will hail with delight a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and will co-operate with the citizens of these States to restore peace.

The Alabama has again destroyed several Yankee vessels. The Florida has also been at work.

Peace Convention in New York.

We give an abstract of the Address and Resolutions adopted.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The address opens by asserting the right of this Convention to speak for the Democratic party, inasmuch as its members have no personal or party ends to serve, and express the sentiments of the masses who vote the Democratic ticket. In 1861 the Democratic party, under the impulse of the enthusiasm which prevailed, yielded to the insanity of the moment and its leaders, through the forms of the organization were preserved, repudiated the fundamental truths of the party. But the time has now come when the party should be brought back to its time-honored principles. Foremost among those principles is that of the sovereignty of the States. This is the corner stone of the party; and upon it rests the whole fabric. The address enters at length into the history of the Constitution, and into the detailed debates of the period, for the purpose of proving that the United States are not a nation, but a federation of distinct and sovereign States; and from this the inference is drawn that loyalty is due to the United States only so far as the National Government acts within the scope of its delegated powers, and no further, and that in all other respects loyalty is due to the respective States. Treason follows, and is dependent on allegiance. Where there is no allegiance there can be no treason. Hence, treason against the National Government consists in overt acts against the exercise of its delegated powers of sovereignty, and treason against a State is warring against it in the exercise of its undelegated rights and powers.—Another inference from this position is, that the National Government has no right to coerce the States, by the use of military force into obedience to the Constitution; and the doctrine once asserted by Gov. Seymour, that "successful coercion is as much revolution as successful secession," is fully indorsed. But even if this were not so, the Democratic party could not sustain this war, because its object has been changed. It is not to sustain or to restore the Federal Union, but to destroy and uproot the domestic institution of States, to destroy private property, and to subvert the form and theory of the Federal Government itself. To support the war is to support the policies of the war. This proposition is too plain to be disputed; from it there is no escape. To support the war is to support confiscation—not by the Courts under the Constitution, but by acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution; emancipation and arbitrary arrests, not by any lawful authority, but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President; subjugation, not to bring the South back into the Union, but to reduce it to the condition of Territories, and convert it into one vast San Domingo. These are the policies of the war, and if the war shall be successful, these policies will be accomplished. The professed Democrat, therefore, who is deliberately for the war, is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind.

The war is the curse of the age in which we live.—This war has been the pretext for all the wrongs against which the Democratic party protest, and the "war power," the instrument of their accomplishment. Then if the Democracy would work a reformation they must strike at the cause of evil. The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. Suppose that the war be continued for two years more by the assistance of Democrats! would there be a vestige of civil liberty left, The great body of the people are tired of the war, and demand peace on the basis of existing facts, and politicians cannot change their views in this respect. If the men, who now occupy the position of leaders, do not see and recognize this fact, they will be forced to give place to men who do see it. Again, in addition to these irresistible and sufficient reasons why the Democratic party should declare for peace, is the palpable common sense and hard-headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South.—A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken had we read it aright. No purely agricultural people in a state of revolt contending for their domestic rights have ever yet been subjugated; and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent government for a twelve month have been conquered or put down. The last twelve month has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resist us. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not the case. Besides all this, God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had He intended it He would not have placed in command a Lincoln, with such coadjutors as a Butler or a Burnside. We will not compare these men to a Davis or a Lee or a Stonewall Jackson. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain its superiority. The hand of God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all our plans.

The address then proceeds to speak of the address recently issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, which declared in favor of conducting the war according to the Constitution. How does the Constitution provide for the conduct of a war against itself and the Union. The war being unconstitutional, it cannot be prosecuted constitutionally. It is an unconstitutional war. The declaration of independence says, that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." To favor the war now, after the rebellion has assumed the proportions of revolution, is to deny this principle, as well as to deny the right of revolution.

The address closes by asserting that all hope of restoring the Union need not be abandoned, but that the war must end, if their liberties are to be preserved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the States and sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, of which Jefferson and Madison were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the Constitution, pervading every line and provision of that instrument, and to deny them would reduce our political federative system to anarchy or despotism.

Resolved, That under the Constitution, there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exist at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved, That the war in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily fast consume all the elements of Union and hence that our duty as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to our common Father, alike demand that an end should be put to what is repugnant to the law, abhorrent to the humanity and civilization of this enlightened age, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of morality and religion.

Resolved, That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of military necessity, and the trial of citizens, not in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service, by the courts martial, are monstrous in theory and execrable in practice. That it is equivalent to an entire abrogation of the Constitution and an erection in its place of a military despotism.

Resolved, That we would be unworthy the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the American Confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; we protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity and in the name of Washington. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act by the election of Mr. Vallandigham as the next Governor of the State.

Resolved, That thus believing there can be no reliable security to persons or property pending this war, and that by its continuance the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted—and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the devided sections of our country, and that a Convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, and appealing to the ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of justice.

The reading of the address occupied about three quarters of an hour, and was received with general favor. Among the sentiments of the audience elicited by the reading were groans and hisses for President Lincoln, Burnside and Butler, cheers for Vallandigham and McClellan, hisses for the Emancipation Proclamation, prolonged and hearty cheers for peace, groans for military court martial of citizens, and cheers for the proposition for a Convention to take preliminary steps to secure peace. The groans and hisses for the President and cheers for Vallandigham and peace, were specially vigorous.

On motion of Mr. Flanders, the resolutions were adopted, after which, Mr. Flanders, on behalf of the Committee on invitation, read letters of regret for non-attendance from Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, all of which indorsed the peace movement, and elicited unusual approbation.

The Great Meeting in New Jersey.

The following are the Resolutions adopted at the late meeting in Newark New Jersey which we noticed last week.

The following preamble and resolutions were "unanimously adopted with enthusiastic cheers in which several soldiers joined:"

Whereas, It is not only the privilege but the duty of freemen to withstand the encroachments of the Executive, and to rebuke with firmness those in power, who under any plea, however specious, may presume to assault the rights of the people: Therefore,

Resolved, That now when despotism has seized the Government, boldness is prudence, and that we shall avoid most of the counsels of timid or time-serving politicians. [Cheers]

Resolved, That the people have thus far submitted to the illegal acts of the Administration not because they are ignorant of their rights, nor because they are wanting in courage to resist the aggressions of lawless power, but because they have patiently hoped that the President and his advisers would desist from their violations of the Constitution in time to save themselves and the country from the consequences to which such acts inevitably lead. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That in the illegal seizure and banishment of Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, the laws of our country have been outraged, the name of the United States disgraced, and the rights of every citizen menaced, and that it is now the duty of a law respecting people to demand of the administration that it at once and forever desist from such deeds of despotism and crime. [Enthusiasm.]

Resolved, That we have reason to fear, from the violation by the Administration of the laws passed at its own instances, and from the acts and threats of cabinet officers, and generals in the army, a settled purpose to establish instead of an elective Government, a military despotism; and that if the time should unhappily arrive when our rulers shall madly attempt to deprive us of appeal to the ballot box, it will then be the plain right and duty of the people to withdraw their consent from such a Government and to construct, by the speediest and most available means in their power, the Government established by our fathers.—[Tremendous Cheers.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by Governor Seymour in his recent letter, and that his truthful and timely vindication of the right of freemen entitle him to the respect and esteem of every lover of liberty.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." [Great cheering.]

TERRIBLE STORM.—Florida was visited with a great storm of wind and rain on the 26th ult. At Tallahassee much damage was done to houses and lots. On the coast, at St. Marks and Newport, the salt works were destroyed; 6 white and 7 negro salt boilers were drowned; 43 mules and oxen drowned; and 40,000 bushels of salt destroyed. The troops in the coast forts suffered much and lost tents and other equipments. The yankee blockading fleet had to put to sea for safety. How far the storm extended is not yet known, but in all that section heard from the crops of corn have been lost or greatly damaged.

PRESENT FOR GEN. FORREST.—The citizens of Atlanta have purchased the splendid war charger "Highlander," from Colonel Ben. C. Yancey, of Athens, Ga., at $2 000, to be presented to Gen. Forrest. "Highlander" is a dark chesnut sorrel, seven years old, well trained, has splendid action, and is thought to be the handsomest charger in the Confederacy.—Major Wright, of Atlanta, through his efficient Superintendent, Capt. Marrow, is having a bridle, saddle and accoutrements made, which will cost between $500 and $300 when completed.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Daily Progress of yesterday.

☞ Gov. Vance has issued his Proclamation calling for 7,000 volunteers for State defence, for six months from August next.

More from Winchester--Six or Seven thousand Prisoners taken---Immense Stores captured-The Victory Complete.

RICHMOND, June 17.—A dispatch dated the 16th, from the Rockingham Register to the agent of the Associated Press, says: Ewell attacked the enemy at Winchester on Saturday and fought them Sunday, renewing the attack on yesterday morning at four o'clock. After a struggle of one hour the Abolition flag lowered and our victorious veterans took entire possession, when the command of Milroy surrendered, six or seven thousand strong, together with all the stores, etc., embracing several hundred horses, wagons, equipments, artillery and trains

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed one hundred. No officers killed. Milroy and avored to escape but it is rumored he has since been captured. Col. Alcott, in endeavoring to reinforce Milroy, with about two thousand men, was captured by Gen. Edw. Johnson on Sunday evening near Berryville.

Passengers by the Central train, from the Valley of Virginia, confirm the news received by telegraph from Harrisonburg, this morning. Also report that Milroy escaped. He made his escape with an escort of cavalry. No other news.—Weather extremely warm and no rain yet.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR BRANDY STATION.

The cars on yesterday evening brought down 302 prisoners of war, cavalrymen and artillerymen, captured by Stuart's cavalry in the fight near Brandy Station on Tuesday. Twelve of the number were commissioned officers, including one Colonel, one Major, and sundry Captains and Lieutenants. Twenty prisoners, captured in the Valley, accompanied those above named.

The bodies of Col. Hampton, of Hampton's Cavalry brigade, and Col. Williams, of North Carolina, were received by the same train, and escorted by the Virginia State Guard to the Capitol. They will be conveyed South for sepulture. The gallant Colonels were of the slain in the battle.

From passengers and other sources of information we present the following details:

The cavalry of the enemy numbered, it is supposed, eight to ten thousand. It was accompanied and supported by two or three thousand dismounted men and artillery.

The enemy's force crossed in one place, it is said, at a ford prepared by them for the occasion. They thus eluded our pickets, got in their rear and captured them, and pressed on rapidly to our camps.—This was at an early hour in the morning.

The 1st South Carolina and 4th Virginia, which were on picket, lost many men captured in these early operations.

The enemy's column next fired on Gen. Jones' brigade, which they found in the act of forming, with guns and pistols not yet loaded. Taking them at this disadvantage, they pierced and broke our line, and forced our men to fall back. They gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters, near Brandy; also, Brandy Station, and we understand some stores there.

Our men, recovering from their surprise, now rapidly came forward and threw themselves, sabre in hand, upon the enemy.—These were driven, in their turn, nearer to the river, with the loss of a number of prisoners, besides the killed and wounded.

The fight fluctuated throughout the day, lasting from five to five—12 long hours.—It was doubtless the severest and most extensive cavalry fight of the war. The scene lay chiefly on the farm owned by the late John S. Barbour, Sen. The enemy made much use of their sharpshooters, who from the shelter of the adjacent timber, did us considerable damage. But the hand to hand encounters of cavalry and the crossing of sabres were the principal features of the fight. Many of our own wounded bear the evidence of this on their persons; while the slain and wounded of the enemy prove it still more conspicuously. Our men being caught with unloaded fire arms, left them, indeed, no other resource at first.

During the conflict the enemy charged and captured our horse artillery. But it was quickly recaptured by the desperate determination of our troops. We learn that we amply retaliated afterwards by capturing and holding a battery of 4 or 5 guns belonging to the enemy.

The battle at last settled decisively in our favor. The enemy repulsed and driven at all points fell back to the Rappahannock and recrossed it.

We captured from them in the fight and on the retreat 302 prisoners, already received in this city. Besides these, between 50 and 60 more were brought to Culpeper Court House yesterday morning, and they were still coming.

Our own loss is variously stated. The information at the Provost's office at Culpeper Court House, yesterday morning, was that about 200 of our men were prisoners. Our killed and wounded are supposed to reach several hundred. Some put the figures higher and some lower.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is believed to be considerably greater than ours. This is usually the case with the army that is defeated.

Among our slain are Lieut. Col. Hampton of Gen. Hampton's brigade, and Col. Sol. Williams, of the 2d North Carolina Regiment. Col. Butler, of South Carolina, had his foot shot off and has suffered amputation. Gen. W. H. F. Lee received a painful but not dangerous flesh wound in the thigh. He came yesterday to Colonel Wickam's in Hanover. Col. A. W. Harman, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, was wounded, but not seriously, in the neck.

The forces engaged on our side were the brigades of Gens. Hampton, W. H. F. Lee and Jones.

VICKSBURG.

A letter to the New York Times, dated in the rear of Vicksburg, May 24, gives the following account of

STORMING OF THE WORKS.

About half past one, Blair's division was all in line, screened by the wear of the first range of hills behind the rebel works.

At precisely two o'clock the various regiments rose to their feet, and with a tremendous cheer, started at double quick over the hill.

Passing over the crest of the first hill, behind which they lay, the charging column saw in front of them another hill, about 500 yards distant. To reach this it was necessary to descend a slope for about 250 yards, the surface of which was broken with deep gullies and covered with fallen timber. Down this our men rushed at double quick, took a moment's rest at the bottom, and then commenced the steep ascent beyond. This slope is covered with an abattis of heavy timber, beyond which is a heavy rail fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, then a nearly perpendicular ascent, some twelve feet in height, and then the rebel parapet and rifle pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet in height.

The ditches around the works were commanded by an enfilading fire from guns mounted on traverses, while to the right and left were works and buildings and other objects, behind which rebel sharpshooters could find protection, and pour a destructive fire upon an enemy, after, as well as before, they had gained the interior of their main works

The Thirteenth Infantry, Fourth Virginia, Forty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments gained the ditch. "The conflict was short and decisive." In 20 minutes the brigades had ascended the hill and returned minus some 800 men. The rebels mowed our gallant fellows down with grape, canister and musketry; they were protected, we had nothing to shield us from the deadly storm.

The brigade under Gen. Thayer advanced and fell back after suffering some slight loss. Had McClernand advanced as was intended, the capture of Vicksburg would undoubtedly have taken place at the time of this first assault.

REBEL COURTESY.

Many of our wounded were left on the field until after dark, particularly those who were lying close to the rebel works. About midnight the enemy called to our skirmishers not to fire upon them, as they were about to carry in some of our wounded. At the same time they built a fire upon the parapet of their works, stuck up a small white flag upon it, and then called to our men to come and carry off the wounded, as they would not be disturbed. This was done by the ambulance corps, guided by the fire, they went all over the ground covered by the fight, even in the ditches before the works, and before morning had secured every wounded man left upon the field.

A SEASON OF QUIET.

The next two days, Wednesday and Thursday, were in the main quiet, except in the case of the batteries. Not less than 50 guns, of sizes varying from 6 to 30 pounders, were mounted in the rear of the city, at short distances from the enemy's works, and these from daylight till dark, and many of them from dark till daylight, kept up a ceaseless "pounding" against the rebel defences. On the river side the gun and mortar boats were also busy, thus fairly encircling the rebels with thunder and fire, but they seemed to care very little for it, rarely replying to our fire, and seemingly paying us no other attention than keeping a vigilant watch upon the movements of our infantry.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND REPULSE

Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the artillery, and to getting our men ready for another attack, which took place at 4 p. m., on Friday.

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the others, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Raymon, Logan, McClernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded, in less than half an hour, twenty hundred men.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and scarebed in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side, rising nearly perpendicularly 12 feet, then a high stockade from whose double loop holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon heights beyond a fort mounted with guns; upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended

Gen. Carr reported mortally wounded, Col. Dollins is killed. Col. Stone, of Iowa, has an arm shot off; Lieut. Colonels, Captains and Lieuts. without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. Sherman pronounced more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging. To day (Sunday) is quiet everywhere. The main work going on being the transfer of our wounded to hospital boats on the river.

THE RESULT.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from the battle field, puts down the Yankee loss on the 22d at 2,500, which is doubtless far below the correct mark. We extract the following from his letter:

I have attempted no lengthened description of the carnage near Vicksburg on the 22d, for the reason that nothing occurred during the day a description of which would be more interesting, because more detailed. It was nothing more than a single charge of the enemy's works, which should have been simultaneous, but was not. It was unsuccessful and disastrous, whether from bad management or disobedience of orders on the part of those to whom high commands were entrusted, or from the dreadful character of the work to be performed, I will not attempt to decide. There appears to have been a want of co operation between ordinate and superior officers and commands. Storming parties went gallantly forward, but were left to perish for want of support. Regiments and brigades advanced nobly, but only to be disappointed in their expectations of receiving succor and help.

The result of the battle has been disastrous to us in the loss of nearly 2,000 brave men. We have lost no ground, and the army is no demoralized by its recent failure to take the strongest fortified position in the South. The rebels no doubt feel encouraged by their success in keeping us from their works, and this feeling may operate against us in dispelling the gloom and despondence which could not but prevail in an army routed for the fifth successive time, as the rebels were at Big Black river.

OUR LOSS.

A correct estimate of our loss on the 22d will place the figures at 2,500 killed and wounded. It is impossible to get an accurate statement so soon after the engagement. I find a disposition on the part of every command to exaggerate. At several division hospitals I heard yesterday of a thousand killed and wounded, when less than two hundred would cover their loss.

Our loss on the 22d was much less than at Champion Hill on the 16th, but includes a large number of field and company officers, from the fact that the rebels at Vicksburg had a chance to "pick their men," which they did not have to such an extent on the 16th, when they had to meet us on more equal terms.—Under cover of a breastwork, there was nothing to hinder the rebels from selecting the leaders of our infantry columns as they marched up in face of their deadly fire.

The rebel loss was trifling—how much I cannot say, but probably less than one-fourth of ours. Two companies of the 7th Missouri were taken prisoners. This includes all of our wounded who fell into their hands on the fortifications.

THE FIGHT AT CHAMPION HILLS—GALLANTRY OF THE REBELS.

The rebels who, on this occasion, were commanded by Gen. Pemberton in person, fought with the most reckless gallantry. They were mainly composed of Georgians, and were it not that their efforts were expended in a cause of treason, Georgia would have reason to remember with lasting pride the day upon which her sons fought and died at Champion Hills. One entire regiment posted in support of a series of batteries on the crest, refused to retreat when Hovey came upon them, and were to a man killed, wounded or captured. Five-sixths of the regiment were killed where they stood, refusing the boon of life at the expense of being taken prisoners.

[From the Jackson Mississippian June 1st.]

We have seen Mr. Jas. R Saunders, of Selma, Ala., who left the vicinity of Vicksburg day before yesterday at 11 a. m. He has been inside the Yankee lines ever since Grant invested the place, and was allowed to leave by Gen. Grant, in order to bring away Mrs. Hundley, wife of Col. D. R. Hundley, of the 31-t Alabama, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Gibson.

He reports that, in the big fight on Friday of week before last, the Yankees confess that they lost 20,000 men.

On Thursday of the same week we sunk 2 of the enemy's gunboats, which shell the town every day, having set fire to some houses, and already killed a few women and children, but doing very little other damage. Thirty-one of Vaugha's East Tennesseeans having deserted and taken the oath, state that so far our losses in the city amount to only a 1000. Mr. Saunders reports that the Yankees lose from 50 to 400 every day, our sharpshooters killing them off whenever they show themselves near their guns, which they are obliged to handle at night. One of our sharpshooters has already immortalized himself in the Yankee army. He tells them he is a one eyed man, and as he shoots a Belgian rifle, whenever the peculiar whistle of that weapon is heard, the Yankees call out, "Look out boys, there's old one eye!"

They say he can kill at 1,000 yards, and never misses. One day, two Yankee Captains were looking from behind a cotton bale, and old One Eye killed them both at one shot.—Mr. Saunders also saw one other Captain with an amputated leg, which he owed to the same unknown man. Col. Hundley knows the man, says his name is Elliott, and that he belongs to the 30th Alabama. He is known in Alabama as the best marksman in the State.

Gen. Grant speaks very disparagingly of Johnston and says he will whip him certainly if he comes to attack him where he is. He has received heavy reinforcements since the fall of Snyder's Bluff. Among the killed of the Yankees since they have invested Vicksburg, are Maj Gen. Kerr, Brig Gen'ls Burbridge, Lay, Bowman, and one other name forgotten.

The two gunboats sunk were the Natchez and Nightingale. Grant says he will starve Vicksburg out in ten days, but this is known to be an idle boast.

Mr. Saunders states that the stench of the dead Yankees offended the citizens six miles from the battlefield. Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant and demanded that he remove his wounded and bury his dead, which demand was complied with.

The Federals, when they approached Vicksburg, were perfectly sanguine of an immediate capture of our stronghold, and invited the ladies into Vicksburg to see their sweethearts, as the rebels were all to be sent North. Gen. Grant demanded a surrender of the city, and gave Pemberton 3 days to consider the proposition. The rebel General replied that he didn't want three minutes to consider the question, but invited Grant to open upon him as soon as he pleased.

After the terrible slaughter on Friday, Gen. Grant issued an order for new ladders to be made, and the assault to be renewed on Saturday at 2 o'clock, but the men refused to be led again to the "slaughter pen." The 20th Ohio sent up a petition to Gen. McClernand, and positively refused to participate again in the murderous work

Mr. Saunders heard frequent conversation between the Federals and Col. Womack, chief of Grant's staff, expressed the opinion that Vicksburg would not be taken for six months, if ever. They imagine, now, that our force in Vicksburg is from 75,000 to 100,000 men.

The entire Federal loss around the entrenchments at Vicksburg is estimated by them at from 35,000 to 40,000. Gen. Grant sent in to Pemberton to know why he fired railroad spikes and poisoned balls at them! The only answer General Pemberton made to this question was, that the whole story was a d—d lie. The Federals are seizing upon all sorts of pretexts to account for their tremendous losses.

DIED:

In this place, on the 13th inst., Mrs. M. BURNER, aged about 51 years.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED 'MILITIA.'

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That during the war, the Governor shall have power to call out as militia for local and emporary service, all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, or such portion thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law, to be formed into companies of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred privates, who shall elect the company officers; whenever any of said districts shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a residue after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district, and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law, shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

2. That the officers and men shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

3. That there shall be exempt from service under this act the following, to-wit: The officers of the executive departments of the State, with their clerks and secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of courts of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailors, registers, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county; two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, an agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president, professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable number of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take, and by taking no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction of such officer as the Governor may appoint, that such contract or agreement was *bona fide*, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

4. That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary, and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second Lieutenants

5. That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly, in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special services, he may commission officers for that purpose with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

6. That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient.

7. That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 10th day of February, 1863.]

LENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE COAST.

The Navy Department of the U. S by way of apologising for the imperfect blockade, publishes the following reply of Prof. Bache to questions asking him to state the length of the Confederate coast:

Coast Survey Office,
May 26, 1863

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to send herewith in compliance with your letter of April 3 1863, the following statements prepared in this office, appended to the inquiries contained in that letter:

1. "The length of the coast of the United States now under blockade by our naval forces beginning at the city of Alexandria, Virginia, and going down the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay to Cape Henry, and thence continuing along the outer line of the sea coast around the peninsular of Florida, as far as the Rio Grande; this line to cross the rivers and harbors in the direction of the coast?" The line thus measured is 3,549 statute miles.

2. "The number of openings in this line of coast, whether rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds, passes, or other?" There are one hundred and eighty-nine openings in the line of which the measure has just been given.

3. "The classification of these openings according to the depth of water on the bars at their entrance, under the three following distinctions: six, twelve and eighteen feet curves, as they are drawn on the charts of the coast by the United States Coast Survey?" The classification of these openings is as follows:—At mean high water the number of openings under six feet in depth is forty-five; between six feet and twelve feet in depth, seventy; between twelve feet and eighteen feet in depth, forty two; over eighteen feet in depth thirty-two.

Very respectfully yours,

A. D. BACHE,
Sup't U. S. Coast Survey.

Rear Admiral Davis, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having, at June Term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Salem, June 13, 1863. 4t.

DISMISSAL OF A BRITISH CONSUL—A STATE PAPER.

We give below, from the Richmond Sentinel, a dispatch of the Secretary of State of the Confederate States to Mr. Mason, our Commissioner to England. It makes known the cause of the late revocation of the exequatur of the British Consul, and in doing so takes occasion to explain the general grounds of the President's action, and the views which govern the policy which he is pursuing:

[No. 24.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Department of State,
Richmond, 6th June, 1863.

Sir—Herewith you will receive copies of the following papers:

A. Letter of George Moore, Esq., H B. M.'s Consul in Richmond, to this Department, dated 16th February, 1863.

B. Letter from the Secretary of State to Consul Moore, 20th February, 1863.

C. Letters patent by the President, revoking the exequatur of Consul Moore, 5th June, 1863.

D. Letter enclosing to Consul Moore a copy of the letters patent revoking his exequatur.

It is deemed proper to inform you that this action of the President was influenced in no small degree by the communication to him of an unofficial letter of Consul Moore, to which I shall presently refer.

It appears that two persons, named Molony and Farrell, who were enrolled as conscripts in our service, claimed exemption on the ground that they were British subjects, and Consul Moore, in order to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with this Department, as set forth in the paper B, addressed himself directly to the Secretary of War, who was ignorant of the request made by this Department for the production of the Consul's commission. The Secretary of War ordered an investigation of the facts, when it became apparent that the two men had exercised the right of suffrage in this State, thus debarring themselves of all pretext for denying their citizenship that both had resided here for eight years, and had rented on and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Lt. Col. Edgar, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case presenting stronger proofs of the renunciation of native allegiance, and of the acquisition of *de facto* citizenship, than are found in that report. It is in relation to such a case that it has seemed proper to Consul Moore to denounce the Government of the Confederate States to one of its own citizens as being indifferent "to cases of the most atrocious cruelty." A copy of his letter to the counsel of the two men is annexed, marked F.

The earnest desire of this Government is to entertain amicable relations with all nations, and with none do its interests invite the formation of closer ties than with Great Britain. Although feeling aggrieved that the Government of her Majesty has pursued a policy which, according to the confessions of Earl Russel himself, has increased the disparity of strength which he considers to exist between the belligerents, and has conferred signal advantage on our enemies in a war in which Great Britain announces herself to be really and not nominally neutral, the President has not deemed it necessary to interpose any obstacle to the continued residence of British Consuls within the Confederacy, by virtue of exequaturs granted by the former Government. His course has been consistently guided by the principles which underlie the whole structure of our Government. The State of Virginia having delegated to the Government of the United States by the Constitution of 1787 the power of controlling its foreign relations, became bound by the action of that Government in its grant of an exequatur to Consul Moore. When Virginia seceded, withdrew the power delegated to the Government of the United States, and conferred them on this Government, the exequatur granted to Consul Moore was not thereby invalidated. An act done by an agent while duly authorized continues to bind the principal after the revocation of the agent's authority. On these grounds the President has hitherto steadily resisted all influences which have been exerted to induce him to exact of foreign consuls that they should ask for an exequatur from this Government as a condition of the continued exercise of their functions. It was not deemed compatible with the dignity of the Government to extort, by enforcing the withdrawal of national protection from neutral residents, such inferential recognition of its independence as might be supposed to be implied in the request of an exequatur. The consuls of foreign nations, therefore, established within the Confederacy, who were in possession of an exequatur issued by the Government of the United States prior to the formation of the Confederacy, have been maintained and respected in the exercise of their legitimate functions, and the same protection and respect will be accorded to them in future, so long as they confine themselves to the sphere of their duties, and seek neither to evade nor defy the legitimate authority of this Government within its own jurisdiction.

There has grown up an abuse, however, the result of this tolerance on the part of the President, which is too serious to be longer allowed. Great Britain has deemed it for her interest to refuse acknowledging the patent fact of the existence of this Confederacy as an independent nation. It can scarcely be expected that we should, by our own conduct, imply assent to the justice or propriety of that refusal, now that the British Minister accredited to the Government of our enemies assumes the power to issue instructions and exercise authority over the Consuls of Great Britain residing within this country; nay, even of appointing agents to supervise British interests in the Confederate States. This course of conduct plainly ignores the existence of this Government, and implies the continuance of the relations between that Minister and the Consuls of Her Majesty resident within the Confederacy which existed prior to the withdrawal of these States from the Union. It is further the assertion of a right, on the part of Lord Lyons, by virtue of his credentials as Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to exercise the power and authority of a Minister accredited to Richmond, and officially received as such by the President. Under these circumstances, and because of similar action by other Ministers, the President has felt it his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the Consuls of neutral nations in the Confederacy and the functionaries of those nations residing within the enemy's country. All communication, therefore, between Her Majesty's Consuls, or Consular agents in the Confederacy, and foreign countries, whether neutral or hostile, will hereafter be restricted to vessels arriving from or dispatched for neutral ports. The President has the least reluctance in imposing this restriction because of the ample facilities for correspondence which are now afforded by the fleets of Confederate and neutral steamships engaged in regular trade between neutral countries and the Confederate ports. This trade is daily increasing, in spite of the paper blockade, which is upheld by Her Majesty's Government in disregard, as the President conceives, of the rights of this Confederacy, of the dictates of public law, and of the duties of impartial neutrality.

You are instructed by the President to furnish a copy of this dispatch, with a copy of the papers appended, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner, &c., &c., London.

New Advertisements.

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 15th inst., my boy STEPHEN.—He was purchased in Richmond, Va., about four weeks ago, of R. H. Davis, and was raised near Hillsboro, N. C, where he probably will endeavor to make his way.

Stephen is about 18 years of age, of a copper color, rather spare built, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. His upper front teeth are rotten off, which, however, cannot be discerned, without raising his lip, and has some scars on his left leg about the knee and calf, from a burn. No other particular marks recollected. He had on a low-crowned yallow hat and a gray roundabout when he left, and had a broad-cloth suit with him.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C., or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

A. P. POINDEXTER.

June 19, 1863. 7-4t..pd

By the Governor of North Carolina,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there has arisen since the adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required;

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session and calling upon the members to assemble, promptly in this City on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, SEAL. Governor, Captain General and Commander in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor: Z B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
June 19, 1863. 7:-2w.

Leather or no Leather!

I HEREBY notify all persons whom it may concern, that I will not receive any hides to tan on shares, in any way, whatever, after the first of July next. I will not forget to thank all my old customers and all others that have patronised me.

One reason for refusing to tan on shares is for want of help; other reasons will be given in some other way I will continue to buy hides as usual.

H. G. ANDERSON.

Forsyth County, June 12th, 1863. 6-3t-pd.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for 30 days from the 13th of the past month, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

SEAL. In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence. By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.
june 12-6—2t.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen'l's Office,
RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders. No 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5--The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863

2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863, by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb., 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,
(Signed.) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 29—6t.

Poetry.

FOR THE PRESS.

A Fragment—The Sabbath Morn.

BY J. H. B.

With dove-like wings peace o'er yon village broods.
Grahame.

Calm, bright and holy breaks the Sabbath morn,
The very birds have set apart a song
Freighted with more of tuneful harmony;
And in the old elm tree which shades the lawn,
The robin, ever mindful of her trust,
Sits warbling softly by her new-made nest
And guards with a fraternal care the eggs
Blue as the sky, which she has hidden there.
The roses bordering the garden walks
Blow their soft petals in voluptuous pride
And with their fragrance lure the wandering
bees,
Who stop their drowsy hum to sip the dew
Which the soft moonlight hours have distilled
Into the tiny cup the pink leaf forms.
The yellow sunlight falls upon the fields
Far in the distance with a softer hue,
And robes in folds of golden-tinted light
Each tender weed which raises its meek head
Above the surface of the mellow sod;
And the brown cattle grazing lazily
Upon the clover field with blossoms strewn,
Send forth sweet chimings from their time-
worn bells
Which softly float upon the perfumed air
And lull the senses into sweet repose.
Methinks were I upon some unknown isle,
Where sound of human footstep never comes,
Without a calendar to reckon time,
My soul would recognize the Sabbath day
By the sweet beams of pure translucent light
Which fall from heaven on this holy morn.

FOR THE PRESS.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF W. T. HORTON.*

BY J. H. B.

"Let me kiss him for his mother."

No mother's gentle whisper
To greet his weary ear,
To smooth his death-damp pillow
And drop a pitying tear,
To note the ceasing pulses
Of her dear boy's icy hand,
And to smooth his lonely passage
Into the "silent land."

No sister's arms to fold him
Into their fond embrace,
To wipe away the death-drops
Which froze upon his face,
To warm again his pale lips
With a last long lingering kiss,
And to whisper "I will meet you
In a brighter land than this."

His eyes were closed by strangers,
But in death he could not know
That the tears were not his mother's
Nor the voices soft and low;
And with hearts deep-touched with pity
And love without alloy
They twined a wreath of roses
For the unknown soldier boy

Now he sleeps in peaceful Woodland,†
Where the summer shadows fall,
And his spirit is partaking
Of the life beyond the pall;
And the stranger friends who laid him
In his grave, forgetting joy
Will oft shed tears of pity
For the unknown soldier boy.

Sleep, gently sleep, sweet flowers will bloom
above thee,
Thy grave will be kept green by the stranger
friends who love thee.

* A soldier belonging to the 19th Regt. Georgia Troops, who died in Salem, June 10th, 1863
†The new cemetary at Salem.

VARIETY.

ALLEGORY—When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said, "I will nourish you, charming plant." He quickly brought three animals, a sheep, a lion and a hog, and killed them, one after another, near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it and are still manifested in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two he is like a lion, and says "who is like me?" and talks of stupendous things.—When he drinks more, his sense forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mud. Need it be said he resembles a hog?

Two Irishmen, on landing in this country, and sitting down to their first dinner on shore, found on the table a dish of prepared mustard, which neither of them had ever happened to meet before. One of them took a spoonful at a venture, which quickly brought a deluge of tears to his eyes. "What are you crying about?" asked his companion. "I was crying at the recollection of my poor father, who was hung about twenty years ago." The dinner proceeded, and soon the other made a dip into the mustard, with a similar effect. "What are you crying about?" was the grave inquiry of his comrade. "I am crying because you were not hung when your father was."

A gentleman of nervous temperament once called on Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College. One of the doctor's boys was rather boisterous, and pestered the nervous gentleman somewhat, whereupon he said to him, "My boy, if you will keep still while I am talking to your father, I will give you a dollar." Instantly the boy hushed down, gentle as a sleeping lamb. At the close of the gentleman's remarks, he attempted to leave without giving the boy the dollar; but Dr. Dwight was too fast for him. He put a dollar into the man's hands, saying, "You promised my boy a dollar for good behavior. Give him that, as you promised. If, sir, we lie, our children will be liars."

A "bright child" asked its mother where he should go when he died.

"To heaven, I trust," said the mother.

"Shall I have anything to eat there?"

"Yes love you will be fed with the bread of eternal life."

"Well I hope they'll put lots o' butter on it, concluded the youngster.

POVERTY.—Poverty runs strong to fun. A man is never so full of jokes as when he is reduced to one shirt and two potatoes. Wealth is taciturn and fretful. Stock-brokers would no sooner indulge in a hearty laugh than they would lend money on a second mortgage. Nature is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth she saddles with lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but then they have a style of appetite that converts a No. 3 mackerel into a salmon, and that is quite as well.

A parishioner inquired of his pastor the meaning of this line in Scripture: "He was clothed with curses as with a garment." "It signifies," replied the divine, "that the individual had got a bad habit of swearing."

Why had a man better lose his arm than a leg? Because, losing his leg, he loses something "to boot."

AN OLD EPIGRAM.

Truth, so they say, lies in a well,—
A paradox, forsooth!
For if it *lies*, as people tell,
How can it, then, be truth?

It was a prime joke of Canning's, who, when told by an eminent doctor that poverty was a virtue, remarked that he had never known what making a virtue of necessity meant till then.

WIT AND JUDGMENT.—Wit is brushwood judgment is timber. The first makes the brighter flame, but the other gives the most lasting heat.

A lady wrote upon a window some verses, intimating her design of never marrying. A gentleman wrote the following lines underneath:—

"The lady whose resolve these words betoken
Wrote them on glass, to shew it may be broken."

To which he might have added:—

"And then, with honest fear that *two* might rue it,
Wrote it on glass, that *you'd* at least see through it."

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J Alberty,	Jesse Kncuse,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2	Franklin D Meser,
Rev. B F. Byerly,	Miss Harriet Payne,
Wm. Correll,	W S Pettigrew, 2
Miss Martalia A Cox,	John W. Rawley,
John Campbel,	Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
J A Coleman,	
Henry Edwards,	Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
Lieut Fulp,	" Sarah or Charity L Swam,
Geo Grubbs,	
Miss Jane Hanes,	Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Leander Hill,	Wm. R. Taylor,
Mrs. E. Hord,	Miss Amy E. Terry,
Miss Mattie Hardman,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem N. C., May 15th, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppcrd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson Joseph M. Crews
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S. Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Natn'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hesekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

FURS! FURS!!
Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m—40

Notice.

MR. T. F. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead or green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st. 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees
of Salem Congregation,
S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52:3c.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April, taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT,
may 15.–2-3t- Greensborough, N. C.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, May 14th 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily,

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
may 22-3-2t Adjutant General.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, MAY 15th, 1863.

General Order, No 8.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
May 22-3-2t. Adjutant General.

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	3 00
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State,

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor,

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.
For sale at this Office.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863
containing the usual Astronomical Calculation. Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan 1863.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders,
No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACcording to Instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "EXCHANGE HOTEL," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, June 2d, 1863.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year,	$4
For six months,	2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Be Southern writers contribute to it

POEM, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. HINER,
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.
may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE
for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale [illegible] DRUG STORE

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	[illegible]	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	[illegible]	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,646	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,833	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	360	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	109	1193	12654
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,681	179	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,556	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1263	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10349	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,376	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4363	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,751	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16049
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 600 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States,	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 26 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina.	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

R. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1863 52-3m-pd